

# LAND RELIEF

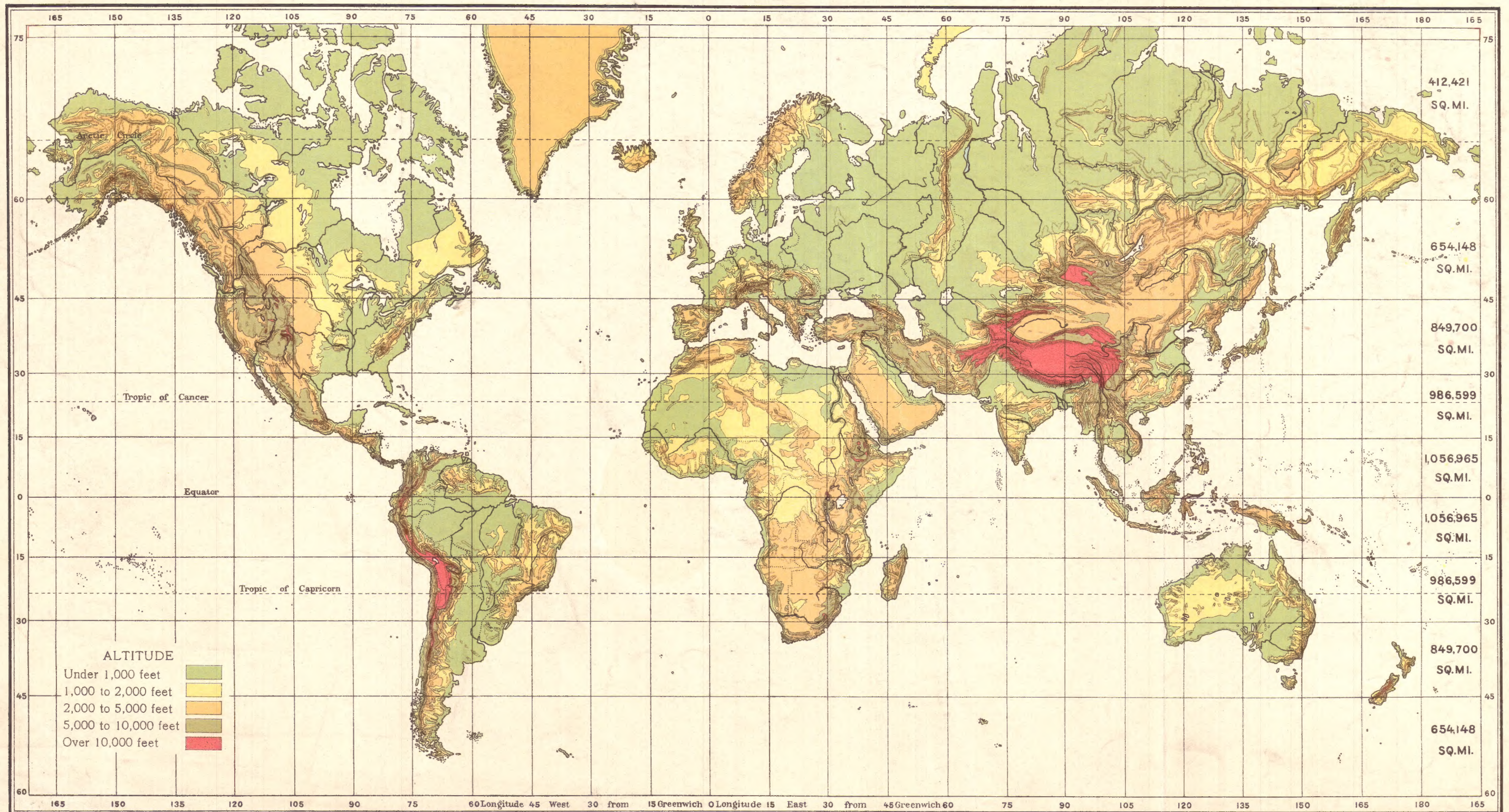


Fig. A.—Land relief, adapted from Physical Maps of the Continents, by J. Paul Goode, Chicago, 1913-1915. Most of the important agricultural regions of the world lie below 2,000 feet elevation, and practically all below 5,000 feet. The lands lying above 5,000 feet are mostly too arid and frosty for extensive agricultural development, hence are used principally for grazing live stock. The Mercator projection used for this map seriously exaggerates the areas toward the poles. The extent of this exaggeration is indicated by the figures along the right hand margin of the map, which give the area in square miles in each 15° quadrilateral of latitude and longitude. A square mile at the latitude of Petrograd, Russia, 60° N., for instance, covers four times as much space on the map as a square mile at the equator.

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

World C-121 (192-?) [Arch.]